

The Evening Herald.

Published by
THE EVENING HERALD, INC.
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H. B. HENINO, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One month by mail or carrier, 50c
One week by carrier, 15c
One year by mail or carrier, \$5.00
In advance

Telephones:

Business Office, 165
Editorial Rooms, 167

"PATRIOTISM" AT THE BAR.

JUDGE Alton B. Parker, who was generally conceded by all Democrats to be a good man until he became a candidate for the presidency ten years ago, recently addressed the graduating class of the Yale law school, and under the topic of "true patriotism" he had this to say to the young lawyers of his audience:

"I would call upon you to stand ever ready to do battle against every enemy of constitutional law and constitutional liberty, because you are young, because the country needs such service from you and because as lawyers you will have a special mission to faithfully serve in the constitutional army."

"True patriotism is the only foundation upon which such a service can rest; not the oratorical type that loves the flamboyant pectoration and the applause of the crowd; not the functional type that is satisfied with the high seat at the public feast; not the stipendiary sort that is happy only in public office; not the patent medicine kind that is always prescribing a newer and more nauseous cure for a body politic that needs only watchful care and the fresh air of real freedom."

"The true patriotism is the only brand that will produce real citizenship, and it is free from selfishness and shorn of pyrotechnics. His great care for the true wealth of the public prevents the patriotic citizen advocating or acquiescing in the novel and risky theories that pretend to point a short cut to the millennium."

These words are fairly entitled to be classed as "glittering generalities," perhaps, but the occasion that evoked them could scarcely have called for specific advice or instruction. The philosophy of Judge Parker's observations, the Houston Post thinks, is plain enough and certainly applicable enough to our time and its manifold tendencies. We can not see how anybody can take exception to the patriotism which he so eloquently exalted, says the Post. That he gave expression to ideals that are seldom found now in the legal profession, when one considers the numbers in the ranks, can not be denied.

Without discussing the applicability of Judge Parker's observations to modern law practice and the many manifestations of commercialism and even predation which so frequently appear in it, but considering only the lawyer's relation to the community as a public servant, it is evident there has been a steady decline in ideals.

As an enlisted man in the "constitutional army" the lawyer is not always on the job. Let a constitutional issue come up and very likely there will be an army of lawyers on both sides. Take the statutes that now burden every statute book of the country, federal and state, and lawyers wrote 95 per cent of them, and yet we find there has been such a fabric of unnecessary, ill-advised and half-baked legislation that even the lawyers themselves are unable at times to understand just what they have accomplished.

Every state in the Union is clamoring for a revision of its codes and a simplification of its statutory laws. The system of jurisprudence has become so complicated, so top-heavy, so cumbersome, that justice is difficult in thousands of cases, whereas it is utterly defeated in thousands of others. It is frequently charged that enactments are placed on the statutes to encourage litigation, and surely no lawyer who rises to Judge Parker's ideal would do that. And the charge is as often made that legislators have law changed to meet exigencies that have arisen in causes which they have pending.

If the bar of the United States could attain unto "true patriotism" as Judge Parker has defined it, it seems to us that we would have better government in this country—state and national.

THE DYNAMITERS.

IN REFUSING to interfere in the case of the dynamiters whose trial was held in Indianapolis more than a year ago, President Wilson has done what the country ex-

pected him to do—the only thing he could have done. The appeal to him was probably based upon a cynical realization of the fact that his action in the matter would make friends or foes for him, and that it might affect his future as a politician.

But nothing in the president's official career—or in his career as an instructor—warrants the belief that he could be persuaded to do an unjust deed for the mere sake of furthering his own interests in any way.

The dynamiters had the benefit of highly expert legal aid; and with the exception of the speedy imprisonment of the men following their conviction at Indianapolis, there has been no evidence of undue haste in the handling of their case. That one instance of haste was remedied by an order of the court.

The case in question was of a type which merits clemency less than any other offense in the criminal calendar. Dynamite is not an American weapon. Its use is restricted largely to the lowest type of men belonging to other nationalities. Dynamiting in the United States, no matter what the provocation, must be discouraged in the most vigorous manner possible.

That is evidently the conviction of the president, and it is doubtless the conviction of law-abiding people everywhere.

ENGLAND'S PROBLEM.

G HAVE apprehension has been aroused by the rapid increase of British emigration since the beginning of the present century. The outgoing population, which numbered 71,188 in 1900, has steadily increased until the figures are quadrupled. If this loss had come from the crowded sections of the metropolis and the industrial centers the case would have been sufficiently alarming to statesmen and publicists who are bent upon maintaining the strength of the United Kingdom, but the case is worse, since a large part of it comes from the rural districts, the studious and most necessary class to the interest of the empire.

Jesse Collins says: "Our country-sides are already so denuded of population that most have become a desert. Passing through rural districts by road or rail we see hardly a man except at harvest time working in the fields."

The remedy recommended for the checking of emigration is the cutting of the great landed estates into small holdings which a small farmer can afford to buy. This of course will touch the ancestral pride of the nobility, narrow down their domains and reduce the number of their tenants and dependents. But the other horn of the dilemma is equally disconcerting, for the lands would be of little account if their lands were deserted by rent-paying tenants, and there would be little left but the shooting.

The conditions which alarm patriotic Britons do not agree with the conditions that alarm some of our American publicists of the present moment, for, according to the latter, the new tariff has delivered the prosperity of the United States into the hands of Europe. If that were really the case the tide of emigration ought to be setting the other way.

ON HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

REV. Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage association, is quoted as saying that the marriage ceremony has outlived its usefulness and should be relegated to oblivion. In this connection, in discussing the subject that is popularly supposed to be pertinent and, therefore, important in the public mind during the month just past, she said to a bunch of newspaper correspondents the other day: "Why folks are always seeking an old maid's views on matrimony is something I never could understand. Probably it is because I have a broad view of the subject and do not believe in being tied down by rules that are old as the hills. I have this much to say, and it is that the ceremony should be cut out. It is useless and has served its day. Moreover, it does not fit in with the modern times and present day conditions. It is too old-fashioned. The marriage service, for one thing, is a poll-parrot affair. The method as used in reciting the pledge is ridiculous, to say the least. The minister says one thing, and the groom repeats it after him. Then, turning to the bride, he says it again, and she repeats it after him. There is no solemnity, dignity or character to that kind of a marriage." Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is a woman who is justly held in high esteem by the American people, but as a spinster with more than three-score years to her credit as such, she will not be generally accepted as very "expert" authority on the subject of matrimony.

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A 20-cent Herald Want Ad will get you what you want.

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF DICK TURPIN.

WHO has not heard of Richard Turpin, the highwayman, the "prince of thieves," the "prince of highwaymen," as he is called, who lived in the eighteenth century, in which his character is shown to be spotless. He is generous, kind-hearted, and was in the habit of only stealing from the rich to give to the poor. But in the following the true character of this man is shown, and his life, instead of being as attractive as attempts have been made to picture it, was most miserable in its ending.

Turpin was born in Hamstead, Essex, the son of John Turpin, and put to school with a writing master, and later apprenticed to a butcher, where he served his time. Even when quite young he was frequently guilty of misdemeanors and often behaved in a disorderly manner. Tiring of his life as an apprentice, he joined a notorious gang of smugglers and debtors who operated in Essex. They soon had all the country terrorized, and they committed many atrocities, but finally, all of the gang but Turpin were arrested in an inn, he making his escape by diving through a window.

Finding the country of Essex too hot, Turpin went further north and met his "best friend," Tom King, a famous highwayman, first making his acquaintance by trying to hold him up, while King stopped Turpin with the same intention. Not long after Turpin committed his first murder by shooting a man servant of a Mr. Thompson who tried to effect his capture.

Turpin continued at this "gentle occupation" for about three years, when in a melee he by mistake shot King. After this, with a large reward on his head, he traveled to Lancashire, where he stopped under the name of Palmer, the white posing as a country gentleman of means. He made frequent trips to Yorkshire, where he was finally apprehended. Here also he posed as a gentleman and upon every visit he sold or exchanged many thoroughbred horses, every one being a first-class animal.

While staying in Borough Cave, Turpin was returning one day from shooting, which was at the beginning of October, 1738, and seeing one of his landlady's cocks in the road, he shot and killed it, and for this little misdeed he was put into the house of correction. As he would give no account of himself except that he came from Longsight in Lancashire, he was held while a messenger was sent to that town to discover anything that he could about Turpin's character.

The messenger returned with the news that a John Palmer had lived there and that he was once arrested for sheep stealing, but had made his escape, and that also several of the best horses of the county had been stolen from the squares, and of this

Help the Milkman With Your Milk Supply

During the hot weather milk is particularly susceptible to contamination and for that reason the United States department of agriculture is issuing a timely warning to housewives—Beware of Unclean Milk!

When milk is delivered it should be put into the refrigerator at once. A very brief exposure to summer heat makes it unfit for use. If it is impossible to have the bottles put immediately into the refrigerator, provide on the porch a box containing a lump of ice. In planning a house, arrange to have the refrigerator set in the wall with an opening on the outside. It is always possible to provide, locks for these boxes or refrigerators, doors, and supply the milkman with a key. The interior of the food compartment should be wiped every day with a clean cloth and thoroughly scalded as often as once a week. Under no circumstances should the drainpipe of an ice box be connected with a sewer.

Care in Opening a Bottle of Milk.
Before removing the cap from a bottle of milk, the cap and the neck of the bottle should be washed and carefully wiped with a clean cloth. The cap should not be pushed down into the milk. It may be easily removed with a sharp-pointed instrument without injuring the contents. The bottle when once open should be kept covered and the milk should be kept in the original bottle until it is used up. The original cap should not be replaced, but instead an inverted glass may be put over the top of the bottle. The bottle when not in use should, of course, always be left in the refrigerator, and any milk that has been poured from it into another vessel should not be poured back. Utensils and other foods having a strong odor, especially during the hot weather, very easily impart their distinctive smell to milk that is left uncovered. This is an additional reason for always keeping milk in a covered receptacle.

Keep Milk Bottles Out of Sick Room.
Milk bottles should never be taken into a sick room for as they are usually returned to the milkman they may thus carry infectious diseases into other homes. Every milk bottle left at a house where there is an infectious sickness should be boiled before being returned. The best thing to do in such circumstances is to provide one's own milk bottles or covered dishes into which the milkman may pour the milk from his bottles. The duty of each individual to his neighbor in this connection is most important. The board of health may be called to disinfect milk bottles properly after they have been in a home where there is sickness.

In any case, bottles should be given reasonable care before they are re-

turned to their owner. The practice of pouring vinegar, or kerosene or other liquids into them temporarily when not in use should by all means be discouraged. The containers should be washed in cold water first and finally in warm water before they are returned to the farmer supplying the milk.

These little details of cleanliness are matters which can not be regulated by the federal or state governments. Rules and regulations that require pure milk to be delivered to the home may be rendered valueless by careless individuals in the home. The best efforts of the milkman or farmer to deliver first-class milk will amount to nothing unless individual housewives will co-operate for the good of the community.

The Meeting at Santa Fe

(From the Wagon Mount Pan-Graph.)

There is no such thing as a movement on foot to bring about a revolution at the next election or at any other time. Some of the newspapers who make the cry of race issue are very badly mistaken, the only object and the sincere object of the meeting at Santa Fe is for the purpose of asking the voters of New Mexico if it is not just and proper that the Spanish-American element should have one of their own men to represent them in congress.

Since the Spanish-Americans have a little over 60 per cent of the vote of the state should they not have the right to ask sometime of their neighbors to support one of them for some important position? Have they no right whatever as free Americans to express their views on any subject and discuss the same for the best interest of the country?

prudent and who is able and competent to take care of the office to which he is elected. We are in favor of a Spanish-American in congress, but we will only support such men as we have described.

The Journal says that the meeting is solely for the purpose of forcing the nomination of Eliseo Baca for congress and R. L. Baca for corporation commissioner. It is not so; the Journal is very much mistaken when making such assertions. For we are not asking for all the offices, we are asking for one and we believe no one who is not prejudiced will deny that we have the right to have at least one. We are ready to support any American for any office that the convention so nominates, but we ask our brother Americans if it is not fair that we send a good man, a capable Spanish-American, to attend to our needs in Washington. We will even say that if the Republican convention should nominate a Spanish-American that we think and know is not fully capable of doing honor to our state we will not support him. You don't call that race prejudice, do you? Of course not. You call that just what we call it—putting the right man in the right place.

We have our favorite for this position and that is a man whom we believe is entirely competent and fully qualified to do full credit and honor to our state and its inhabitants irrespective of nationality, religion or politics and our man is none other than the Hon. Benigno C. Hernandez of Tierra Amarilla. We expect to attend the meeting at Santa Fe, but you know our man for the office and that will show you that the meeting is not for the purpose of forcing the nomination of either Eliseo Baca or R. L. Baca.

We simply ask the voters to be fair and give every one his dues.

One Way to Beat The Libel Law

(El Sumner Review.)

The libel suit brought by Van Houton against P. H. Smith, a Raton newspaper man, has been settled by a higher court. Smith died at Raton Monday.

The Machine and the Load

(From the Carrizosa News.)

The citizens of some half dozen counties in the state are doing much groaning over their tax burdens, and with some reason, but instead of groaning they should investigate and act. It will be found that the same Republican machine now asking the voters of the state for a two-thirds majority in the next legislature forced provisions into the state constitution which inflicted heavy tax burdens upon the entire people for the benefit of private interests, and that it now seeks to force upon the counties a measure providing for excessive county salaries and an increased taxation to pay them. The same machine seeks to discredit the McDonald administration because the governor had the courage to veto two bills providing high salaries.

55,000 ENGINE MEN CAST STRIKE BALLOTS

(By Licensed Wire to Evening Herald.)
Cleveland, O., June 25.—Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said today that the result of the strike vote taken by 55,000 engineers and firemen on 38 railroads west of Chicago will be known some time between July 10 and 14. It is a secret ballot, he said, and there is no indication at present as to the result. The men asked for increased wages, shorter hours and better working conditions and the strike vote came when the railroads refused their demands.

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When the kidneys are weak they give unmistakable warnings that should not be ignored. By examining the urine and treating the kidneys upon the first sign of disorder, many days of suffering may be saved. Weak kidneys usually expel a dark, ill-smelling urine, full of "brickdust" sediment and painful in passage. Sluggish kidneys often cause a dull pain in the small of the back, headaches, dizzy spells, tired, languid feelings and frequently rheumatic twinges.

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ate I sat down, the pain began. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills brought relief. I know that Doan's Kidney Pills are just as good as they are claimed to be. Occasionally when I feel in need of a kidney medicine, I take them and I always get quick results. I have advised other kidney sufferers to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I continue to recommend them as highly as I did some years ago."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Adair had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Colorado Springs, Colo.,	\$20.75	Salt Lake, Utah	\$42.50
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Minneapolis, Minn.,	\$57.10	St. Paul, Minn.,	\$57.10
Kansas City, Mo.,	\$40.65	St. Louis, Mo.,	\$51.80
Atlantic City, N. J.,	\$52.30	Buffalo, N. Y.,	\$74.65
New York	\$84.05	Niagara Falls	\$78.65
Philadelphia, Pa.,	\$79.50	Ogden, Utah	\$42.50

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